mounted on a wheeled frame that is designed to transport patients in a horizontal position. The device may have side rails, supports for fluid infusion equipment, and patient securement straps. The frame may be fixed or collapsible for use in an ambulance.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§880.6920 Syringe needle introducer.

- (a) *Identification*. A syringe needle introducer is a device that uses a springloaded mechanism to drive a hypodermic needle into a patient to a predetermined depth below the skin surface.
- (b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§880.6960 Irrigating syringe.

- (a) *Identification.* An irrigating syringe is a device intended for medical purposes that consists of a bulb or a piston syringe with an integral or a detachable tube. The device is used to irrigate, withdraw fluid from, or instill fluid into, a body cavity or wound.
- (b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it also is exempt from the good manufacturing practice regulation in part 820, with the exception of §820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and §820.198, with respect to complaint files.

§880.6970 Liquid crystal vein locator.

- (a) *Identification*. A liquid crystal vein locator is a device used to indicate the location of a vein by revealing variations in the surface temperature of the skin by displaying the color changes of heat sensitive liquid crystals (cholesteric esters).
- (b) *Classification*. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[45 FR 69682–69737, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 54 FR 25050, June 12, 1989]

§880.6980 Vein stabilizer.

(a) *Identification*. A vein stabilizer is a device consisting of a flat piece of

plastic with two noninvasive prongs. The device is placed on the skin so that the prongs are on either side of a vein and hold it stable while a hypodermic needle is inserted into the vein.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the good manufacturing practice regulation in part 820, with the exception of §820.180, general requirements concerning records, and §820.198, with respect to complaint files.

PART 882—NEUROLOGICAL DEVICES

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

882.1 Scope.

882.3 Effective dates of requirement for premarket approval.

882.9 Limitations of exemptions from section 510(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act).

Subpart B—Neurological Diagnostic Devices

882.1020 Rigidity analyzer.

882.1030 Ataxiagraph.

882.1200 Two-point discriminator.

882.1240 Echoencephalograph.

882.1275 Electroconductive media.

882.1310 Cortical electrode. 882.1320 Cutaneous electrode.

882.1330 Depth electrode.

882.1340 Nasopharyngeal electrode.

882.1350 Needle electrode.

 $882.1400 \quad Electroence phalograph. \\$

882.1410 Electroencephalograph electrode/lead tester.

882.1420 Electroencephalogram (EEG) signal spectrum analyzer.

 ${\bf 882.1430} \quad {\bf Electroence phalograph} \quad {\bf test} \quad {\bf signal} \\ \quad {\bf generator}.$

882.1460 Nystagmograph.

882.1480 Neurological endoscope.

882.1500 Esthesiometer.

882.1525 Tuning fork.

882.1540 Galvanic skin response measurement device.

882.1550 Nerve conduction velocity measurement device.

882.1560 Skin potential measurement device.

882.1570 Powered direct-contact temperature measurement device.

882.1610 Alpha monitor.